

* Annual * Direct Loan Conference



Direct Loan Policy Update



Direct Loan Policy Update

- Introduction and New Initiatives
- Repayment Incentive Benefits
- Total and Permanent Disability Discharge
- Loan Forgiveness Programs
- Inadvertent Overborrowing



Repayment Incentive Benefits



Two Benefits for Borrowers

- Up-Front Interest Rebate
 - Direct Subsidized Loan
 - Direct Unsubsidized Loan
 - Direct PLUS Loan
- 0.8% Interest Rate Reduction
 - Direct Consolidation Loan



To encourage timely repayment of Direct Loans

To keep--

Borrower must make ALL of first 12 required monthly payments on time



Up-Front Interest Rebate

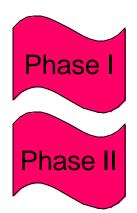
Direct Subsidized Loan
Direct Unsubsidized Loan
Direct PLUS Loan

- Equal to 1.5% of gross loan amount
- Same as lowering interest rate by about 0.24%--but borrower benefits up front



Implementation of Rebate

- Explained in DLB-00-48
 - Implemented in two phases--



00-01 Program Year

01-02 Program Year & Beyond

Phase I: Rebate on 00-01 Loans

Up-front credit to borrower's loan account with Direct Loan Servicing Center (DLSC)

Credit is---

- Equal to 1.5% of gross disbursement amount
- Applied to account after each actual disbursement is reported to DLSC
- Effective as of disbursement date



Phase I: Rebate on 00-01 Loans

Example: \$2,000 Direct Subsidized Loan

- School plans two gross disbursements of \$1,000 each
- School makes 1st disbursement on 8/15/00
- Rebate amount is 0.015 X \$1,000 = \$15
- DLSC credits \$15 to loan account effective 8/15/00
- Outstanding principal balance as of 8/15/00 is \$985
- Same credit for 2nd disbursement after it is made



Phase II: Rebate on 01-02 Loans

- Up-front add on to borrower's net disbursement amount
- Add on is--
 - Equal to 1.5% of gross disbursement amount
 - Added after loan fee is subtracted from gross disbursement amount



Phase II: Rebate on 01-02 Loans

Gross Disbursement Amount

- Loan Fee

+ Rebate Amount

= Net Disbursement Amount



Phase II: Rebate on 01-02 Loans

Example: \$2,000 Direct Subsidized Loan

- School plans two gross disbursements of \$1,000 each
- School makes 1st disbursement on 8/15/01
- Loan fee is 0.03 X \$1,000 = \$30
- Rebate amount is 0.015 X \$1,000 = \$15
- After \$30 loan fee is subtracted, \$15 rebate is added \$1,000 - \$30 + \$15 = \$985
- Net disbursement amount is \$985
- Outstanding principal balance as of 8/15/01 is \$1,000
- Same calculation for 2nd disbursement



Direct Consolidation Loan

Lower interest rate if- Loan is made on or after October 1, 2000

AND

Application is postmarked, transmitted electronically, or taken over phone no later than September 30, 2001

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- Explained in DLB-00-51
- Available to all borrowers otherwise eligible for Direct Consolidation Loan
- Borrowers may apply--
 - On-line
 - By mail
 - By phone if consolidating only Direct Loans



Interest rate of record will be lesser of--

Weighted average of rates on loans consolidated rounded up to nearest higher one-eighth of one percent

OR

8.25%

- Interest rate of record--
 - Results from normally applicable calculation
 - Used to calculate monthly payment amount
 - Shown on statements

Until borrower fulfills 12-payment requirement, DLSC will--

Subtract 0.8% from interest rate of record

AND

Use lower rate when calculating actual amount of interest owed



*Example: Before 12 Payments Are Made

Interest rate of record for loan is 8.25%

- DLSC subtracts 0.8% from 8.25% and uses 7.45% when calculating actual amount of interest owed
- DLSC uses 8.25% to calculate monthly payment amount

After borrower fulfills 12-payment requirement, DLSC will--

Change interest rate of record to lower rate

AND

Recalculate monthly payment amount using new lower interest rate of record



*Example: After 12 Payments Are Made

- Existing interest rate of record for loan is 8.25%
- DLSC changes interest rate of record to lower rate of 7.45%
- DLSC recalculates monthly payment amount using 7.45% and notifies borrower

If borrower does not fulfill 12-payment requirement, DLSC will--

Make no change to interest rate of record

AND

Stop using lower rate to calculate actual amount of interest owed from that point on



Up-Front Interest Rebate Interest Rate Reduction

To keep--

Borrower must make ALL of first 12 required monthly payments on time



- Will explain in Q&A document
- Applies to each loan that receives benefit
- DLSC--
 - Reminds borrower of requirement
 - Tracks borrower's payments
 - Determines if borrower fulfills requirement
 - Notifies borrower if requirement is not fulfilled



- Payment is on time if--DLSC receives no later than 6 calendar days after payment due date
- Each of first 12 payments must be on time
- Borrower loses benefit if--DLSC receives one payment 7 or more calendar days after payment due date

- Electronic Debit Account (EDA) option may help ensure on time payments
- Under EDA, bank automatically deducts payment from checking or savings account
- Borrower also receives 0.25% interest rate reduction while repaying through EDA option

- Only required payments count towards fulfilling requirement
- Must be at least equal to full required monthly payment amount
- Prepayments count if equal to full required monthly payment amount



- DLSC checks loan account after borrower's 12th monthly payment is due
 - If requirement is fulfilled, borrower keeps incentive
 - If requirement is not fulfilled, borrower loses incentive



DLSC also checks if borrower consolidates loan with up-front rebate before 12th payment is due

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If borrower loses an up-front interest rebate--

DLSC adds rebate amount back to principal balance on loan account

If borrower loses 0.8% interest rate reduction--

DLSC calculates interest using higher rate from that point on



- Final regulations November 1, 2000
 - New definition of "totally and permanently disabled"
 - Conditional discharge
 - Interim reaffirmation requirement
- Direct Loan, FFEL, and Perkins



- New regulations implemented in two phases
- Effective July 1, 2001:
 - Revised definition
 - Reaffirmation required to receive new Title IV loan
- Effective July 1, 2002:
 - Conditional discharge



- Effective July 1, 2001, "totally and permanently disabled" means:
 - Unable to work and earn money because of illness/injury expected to continue indefinitely or result in death
- What has changed?
 - Inability to attend school removed: school attendance no longer disqualifying

Reaffirmation

- Interim requirement until conditional discharge process is implemented
- Borrower must reaffirm previously discharged loan before receiving new loan
- For Title IV loans discharged due to total and permanent disability on/after July 1, 2001 and before July 1, 2002
- Required only if new loan received within 3 years from date of total and permanent disability

Reaffirmation

- Reaffirmation means acknowledgement of loan in legally binding manner
- May include---
 - Signing new promissory note
 - Making payment on loan
 - Signing repayment agreement

Reaffirmation

- Reaffirmation is in addition to current
- eligibility requirements:
 - Physician's certification of ability to engage in substantial gainful activity
 - Written acknowledgement that new loan cannot be discharged based on impairment present when new loan is made
- School may not disburse new loan until borrower meets all requirements, including reaffirmation



- Refer borrower to prior loan holder (DLSC,
- GA, school) for reaffirmation if---
 - Borrower received total and permanent disability discharge on or after July 1, 2001 and before July 1, 2002
 - Borrower requests new loan within 3 years from discharge date
 - Prior holder determines if reaffirmation is required based on date borrower became totally and permanently disabled



- If reaffirmation is not required, prior holder notifies school
 - Borrower must still provide physician's certification and written acknowledgement
 - If reaffirmation is required, prior holder notifies school when borrower has reaffirmed



- Effective July 1, 2002
 - For loans discharged on/after July 1, 2002
 - Previous requirements continue to apply for loans discharged before July 1, 2002
- Response to IG's findings of inappropriate discharges



- Borrower who meets definition of totally and permanently disabled receives conditional discharge
- Conditional discharge period lasts up to 3 years from date borrower became totally and permanently disabled
- No payments required during conditional discharge period



- During conditional discharge period, ED monitors borrower's status
- Final discharge granted if, during and at end of conditional discharge period, borrower--
 - Does not have annual earnings from employment that exceed HHS poverty line for family of 2
 - Does not receive new Title IV loan



- If borrower does not continue to meet eligibility requirements during and at end of conditional discharge period--
 - Conditional discharge is lifted
 - Loan returns to appropriate status

- To receive new loan during conditional
- discharge period, borrower must ---
 - Provide physician's certification (same as now)
 - Sign acknowledgements that---
 - New loan and conditionally discharged loan may not be discharged based on condition present when new loan is made or when borrower applied for discharge
 - Conditionally discharged loan will be removed from conditional discharge status
 - In addition, conditional discharge must be lifted before new loan is made



- No change from current requirements
- School must --
 - Send applicable documentation of student's eligibility to LOC
 - Retain copies of above in student's file



- Borrowers will be notified of July 1, 2001 changes by addendum to discharge application
 - Discharge application will be revised for July 1, 2002 changes
 - Combined form for Direct Loan, FFEL, and Perkins borrowers



Teacher Loan Forgiveness

Child Care Provider Loan Forgiveness

Teacher Loan Forgiveness

- Final regulations November 1, 2000
- Effective July 1, 2001
- To encourage individuals to enter and continue in the teaching profession
- For "new borrowers" only
- Forgiveness of up to \$5,000
 - Combined total for Direct Loan and/or FFEL program loans

Teacher Loan Forgiveness

- "New borrower" means --
 - No outstanding Direct Loan or FFEL loan on October 1, 1998, or
 - No outstanding Direct Loan or FFEL loan on date new loan obtained after October 1, 1998
- Limited to sub and unsub student loans
- Defaulted loans not eligible
- No refund of payments made



+ *

Teacher Loan Forgiveness: *Borrower Eligibility

- Teach full-time for 5 consecutive complete academic years in a lowincome elementary or secondary school
 - At least one year must be after 1997-1998
 - Loans must be received before end of 5th year of teaching

* Teacher Loan Forgiveness: Borrower Eligibility

- School must be listed in Annual Directory of Designated Low-Income Schools for Teacher Cancellation Benefits
 - In district that qualifies for Title I funds
 - Selected by ED based on determination that more than 30% of students qualify for Title I services

* Teacher Loan Forgiveness: Borrower Eligibility

- Elementary teacher must demonstrate
 knowledge and teaching skills in reading, writing, math, and other areas of elementary curriculum
 - Secondary teacher must teach in subject area relevant to academic major
 - May not receive benefit for same teaching under National and Community Service Act of 1990

Child Care Provider Loan Forgiveness

- Demonstration program to bring more highly trained people into early child care and keep for longer periods
- In 1998 Amendments to HEA
- ED may issue Notice of requirements
- Annual appropriation required
 - No funds appropriated for FY 1999 or 2000
 - \$1 million appropriated for FY 2001 (DL and FFEL combined)
 - Unused funds may not be carried over

Child Care Provider Loan Forgiveness

- For new borrowers only
- As defined for Teacher Loan Forgiveness
- For sub and unsub student loans
- Up to 100% forgiven
 - 20% each year after 2nd and 3rd years
 - 30% each year after 4th and 5th years
- No refund of payments made
- Forgiveness on first-come, first-served basis
 - Priority to borrowers who received forgiveness
 during prior year

Child Care Provider Loan Forgiveness: Borrower Eligibility

- Associate's or bachelor's in early child
- education
- Worked full-time for last 2 years in a child care facility in a low-income community
 - May be home-based
 - Must be licensed or otherwise approved by state or local government
- May not receive benefit for same service under National and Community Service Act of 1990



*Teacher Loan Forgiveness

Child Care Provider Loan Forgiveness

- Combined DL/FFEL application forms are being developed
- Forbearance may be available during qualifying service
- To apply, contact the Direct Loan Servicing Center

(800) 848 - 0979



Inadvertent Overborrowing

HEA Sec. 484(f) 34 CFR 668.35(b)



Overborrowing

- Borrowers exceeding annual or aggregate maximum loan limits have "overborrowed."
- Overborrowers are ineligible to receive additional Title IV assistance.



- Overborrowing is "inadvertent" only if it is not caused by the borrower's fraud.
 - Inadvertent overborrowers regain Title IV eligibility by--
 - Repaying the excess amount in full, or
 - Making arrangements to repay that are satisfactory to the loan holder.



What Inadvertent Overborrowing Isn't

- Graduate student returns to undergraduate school.
- Dependent undergraduate received additional unsub because parent is not eligible for PLUS.
- Student received funds under additional HEAL unsub limit.

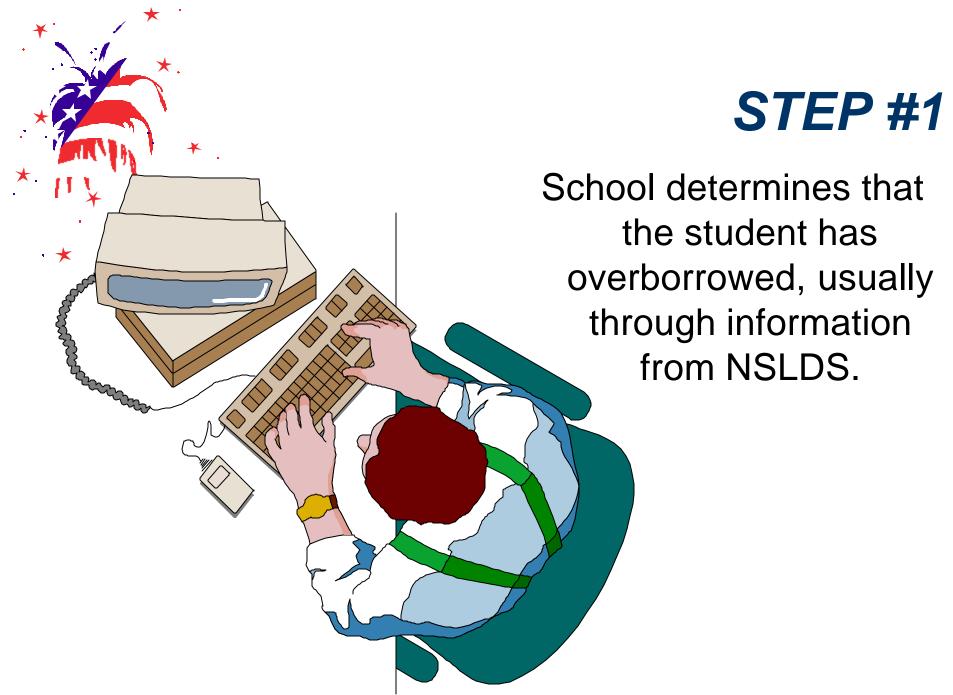


Current Procedure for Restoring Eligibility

- Overborrowing discovered by FAO.
- Borrower contacts loan holder(s) to make satisfactory payment arrangements.
- Borrower receives and returns signed repayment arrangement.
- Loan holder(s) informs school that arrangements have been made.



Proposed Procedure



School discusses the overborrowing with the student and resolves any discrepancies in the reported information.

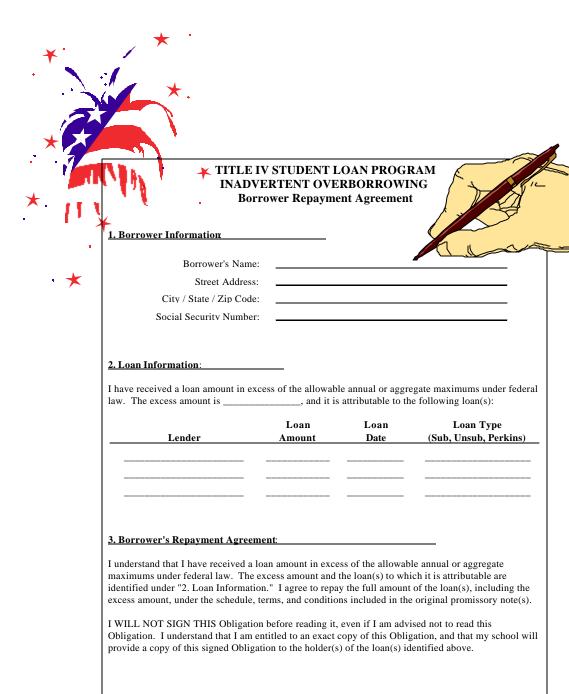


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Student agrees to make arrangements satisfactory with the loan holder(s).

(Some loan holders may choose not to participate.)



Signature of Borrower

Date Signed

STEP #4

Student signs a reaffirmation agreement, presented by the school, to pay the excess at the time of repayment of other loan debt.

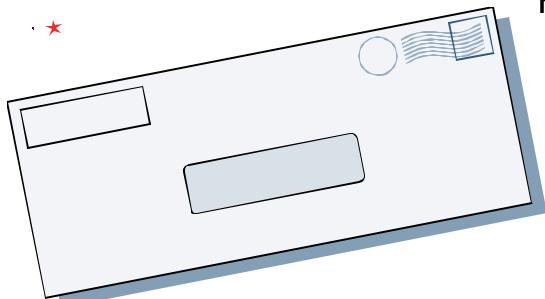




Student is no longer ineligible.

- Student who exceeds sub loan limits may receive unsub loan, Pell, Perkins, and other Title IV aid.
- Student who exceeds sub & unsub loan limits may receive Pell, Perkins, and other Title IV aid.





Repayment agreement is sent by the school to the loan holder(s): the FFEL lender, the Direct Loan Servicing Center, or the Perkins school.

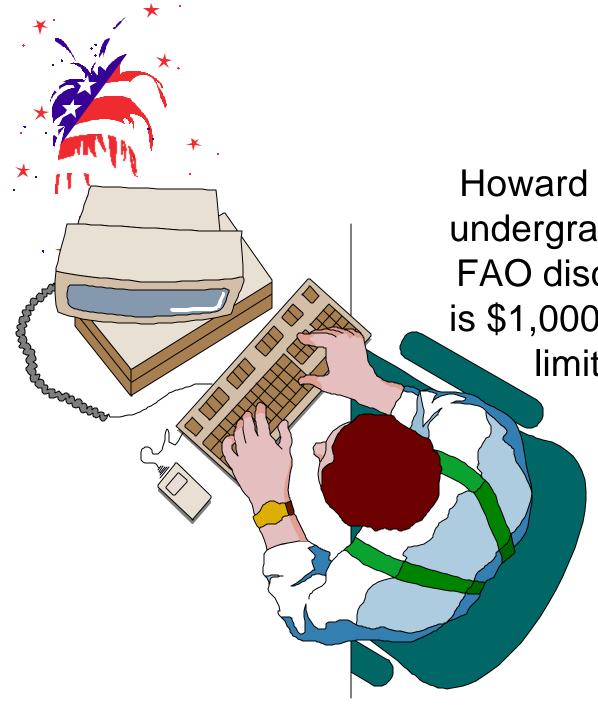
School documents the student's file, including a copy of the agreement, the date the agreement was sent, and the name(s) of the loan holder(s).



Each loan holder maintains a copy of the agreement, in case the student challenges his or her responsibility to repay the excess amount.



Example of Proposed Procedure



Howard is an independent undergraduate student. The FAO discovers that Howard is \$1,000 over his aggregate limit for sub loans.



The FAO talks with Howard.

Overborrowing was caused by an old loan, recently reported to NSLDS.

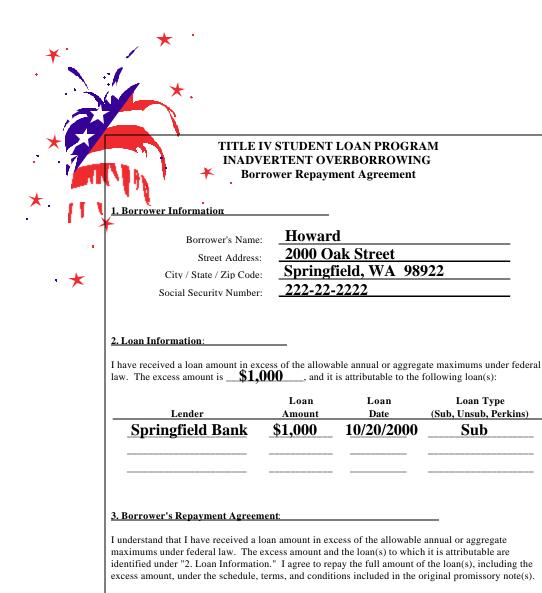


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Howard agrees to make arrangements satisfactory with the loan's holder.

(FAO has checked to see if the loan's holder participates.)

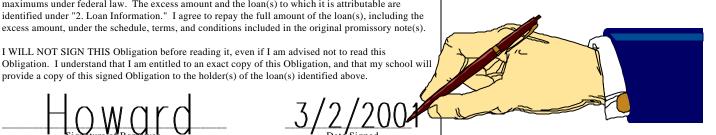


I WILL NOT SIGN THIS Obligation before reading it, even if I am advised not to read this

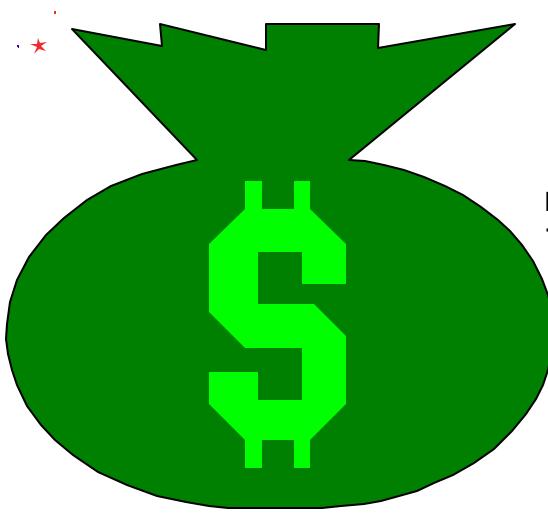
provide a copy of this signed Obligation to the holder(s) of the loan(s) identified above.

Example STEP #4

Howard signs a reaffirmation agreement, presented by the FAO, agreeing to pay the \$1,000 at the time of repayment of other loan debt.







Howard is no longer ineligible based on his inadvertent overborrowing. He may receive additional TIV aid for which he is eligible (including unsub loans), but can't receive more sub loans.



Repayment agreement is sent by the school to the loan's holder.



FAO documents
Howard's file, including
a copy of the
agreement, the date
sent, and the name of
the loan holder.



The loan's holder maintains a copy of the agreement, in case Howard challenges his responsibility to repay the excess amount.



Comments on proposed procedure?



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